Ethnoveterinary medicinal plants used by tribal’s and rural communities of Chitrakoot, Distt.-Satna (M.P.)
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Abstract
In chitrakoot of satna (M.P.), tribal communities rear livestock mostly cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep etc. Most of the time animal diseases are treated by the use of local medicines extracted from the different part of the plant. All together 23 plant species belonging to 20 families are being identified having used to treat different veterinary diseases like injury, poisoning foot and mouth, wounds, stomach disorder, ant worms and bone fracture of animals these Ethnoveterinary plant species are normally collected from nearby forest or natural vegetation.

Key-Words: Ethnoveterinary, plant species, indigenous knowledge, Chitrakoot district, Satna (M.P.)

Introduction
Ethnoveterinary medicine is the holistic inter-disciplinary study of the local knowledge and the socio-cultural structures and husbandry. Chitrakoot forest the hills of many wonders nestles peacefully in the northern spurs of the vindhyas, It is 78 km. north from satna city on the border of U.P. and M.P. lies between latitudes 80°52’ North and longitudes 25°10’ east. It is a hilly tract due to this region all ground is undulating expect some part of is near kamatanath is plane. The present work is carry out the Chitrakoot site of satna.

Chitrakoot is the very remote place of satna district and dominated by tribal communities. Due to poor availability of modern healthcare facilities and poverty of indigenous people, they fully or partially depend on local ethnic medicinal plants for the healthcare of their domestic animals. In this way an attempt has been made to document the traditional knowledge of Chitrakoot satna district people about medicinal plants and their uses on the treatment of various veterinary diseases their botanical names, local names, method of drug preparation and administration of drugs are given.

Material and Methods
Ethnoveterinary data were collected by conducting interviews with villagers, village doctors, experienced and elderly person of tribal communities. We gather the information which traditionally passed from one generation to next generation at the grass root level. Present research was conducted to the village namely Patharkachhar, Putri, chuva, satiansuiya of chitrakoot district satna during 2013-14/several visits were made to different villages at monthly interviews. The rural inhabitants are dependent on forest and natural vegetation for their day to day requirements. The study was concentrated in different villages and information regarding the uses of plant for animal healing available in the local areas were collected by directly interviewing elderly knowledge and experienced person of local people, who have traditional knowledge on these Ethnoveterinary plants in the villages. The plant specimens were identifies with the help of flora.

Enumeration
Plants species that are known and highly regarded in Ethnoveterinary practices are enumerated with botanical name, vernacular name and part used for the treatment of various ailments.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Part Used</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acorus calamus linn</td>
<td>Bach</td>
<td>Araceae</td>
<td>Rhizome</td>
<td>Leaf part is applied on wounds to destroy maggets. Rhizome powder is used in dyspepsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Boerhaavia diffusa (Endangered species)</td>
<td>Punarnaba</td>
<td>Nyctaginaceae</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>The root powder is an excellent remedy in black quarter. Roots has anti viral properties and use in the treatment of liver diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Buchanania lanzan, sprong</td>
<td>Char</td>
<td>Anacardiaceae</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Bark extract is uses for wasting sores and wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bombax ceiba L.</td>
<td>Semal</td>
<td>Bombacaceae</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Bark is used in bone fracture of cattle’s and bark decoction is an effective remedy insiasshoea and dysentery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Butaea monosperma, taub.</td>
<td>Palas</td>
<td>Leguminosae</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Seed powder given as anthelmintic to expel the intestinal worms in infants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chenopodium Album</td>
<td>Bathua</td>
<td>Chenopodiaceae</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>Leaf powder is applied on sore and wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cissus quadrangularis L.</td>
<td>Harjor</td>
<td>Vitaceae</td>
<td>Fleshy stem</td>
<td>The Paste of Fleshy stem along with the amerbel is externally applied as a poultice in bone fracture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cuscuta reflexa</td>
<td>Amerbel</td>
<td>Cuscutaceae</td>
<td>Fleshy and fresh stem</td>
<td>Paste of whole plant cure skin diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dalbergia latifolia roxb.</td>
<td>Sisham</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>Leaf Juice is useful in skin eruptions and fresh leaves feed orally for indigestion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.</td>
<td>Tinpatia</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Fresh leaves</td>
<td>Fresh leaves are used for the wounds and whole plant is given to milching cattle’s as galactogogue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Diospyrus-melanoxylon, Roxb.</td>
<td>Tendu</td>
<td>Ebenaceae</td>
<td>Stem bark and unripe fruits</td>
<td>The extract of stem bark is given in the treatment of diarrtioea. Unripe fruits are eten by the mulching cattle’s to increase the flow of milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Diplocyclospalmitus (L.) leffery</td>
<td>Shivlingi</td>
<td>Cucurbitaceae</td>
<td>Unripe or ripe fruits and seeds</td>
<td>Unripe or ripe fruits are native remedy for the treatment of fever and seeds are use in treatment of colitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Emblica officinalis gaerth.</td>
<td>Amla</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Fruit Powder</td>
<td>Fruit powder alongwith harra bahera and ajmain is a native remedy for abdominal disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Lecanthis penduncularis (Wall.ex Royle)</td>
<td>Bicchu</td>
<td>Utriculaceae</td>
<td>Fruit and leaf</td>
<td>Fruit paste in externally applied on eczema ring worm. Leaf poultice is useful to cure sore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>leucas aspera (wild) Link</td>
<td>Gumma</td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>Leaf decoction useful in cough, cold and respiratory diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nicotiana tabacum. L.</td>
<td>Tambakhu</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
<td>Leaf and seeds</td>
<td>Leaf is germicidal and externally uses to kill the ectoparasites. Seeds are ana thematic and are useful to expel the intestinal worms in infants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results and Discussion

This research work reveals Ethnoveterinary uses of 23 plants which are widely used by the ethnic people of Chitrakoot. The tribes are highly dependent on the herbal remedies because diseases concept and treatment differ in different societies and even within a single community among gender, age, education and ethnicity, but in some cases, the medicinal plant reported are claimed to treat the common diseases in the different communities.

It has been noted that leaves, stem and whole plant were the most frequently used plant part for the treatment of various veterinary ailments followed by fruits, rhizomes, root and tuber in the order. The study has shown that mouth diseases, ring worm, bone fracture, stomach disorders, muscular swellings, diarrhea, reduce lactation etc. were common diseases among the domestic animals. These findings need further clinical research to develop new herbal drugs for the effective treatment of different ethnoveterinary diseases in domestic animals.

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